

Noninvasive test for ischemic heart disease

채 인 호

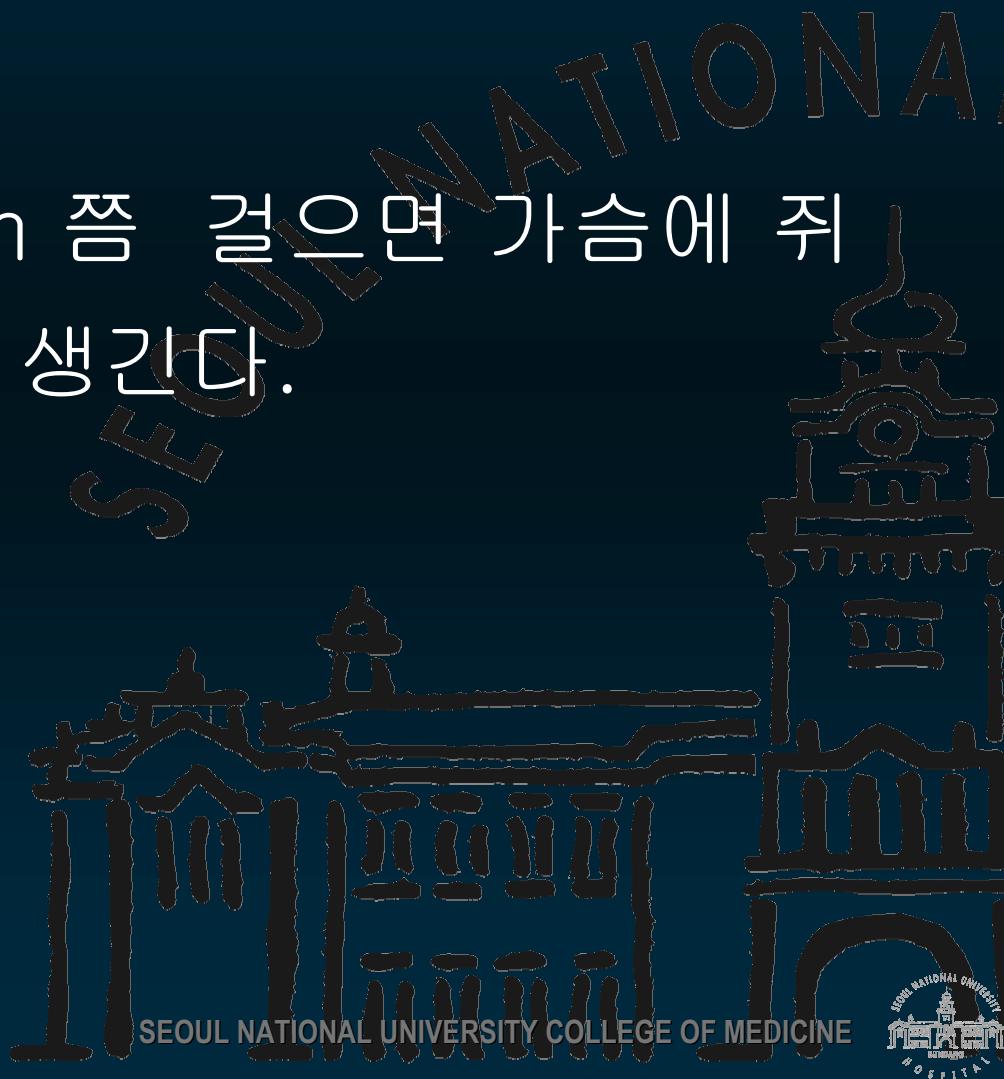
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내과학교실

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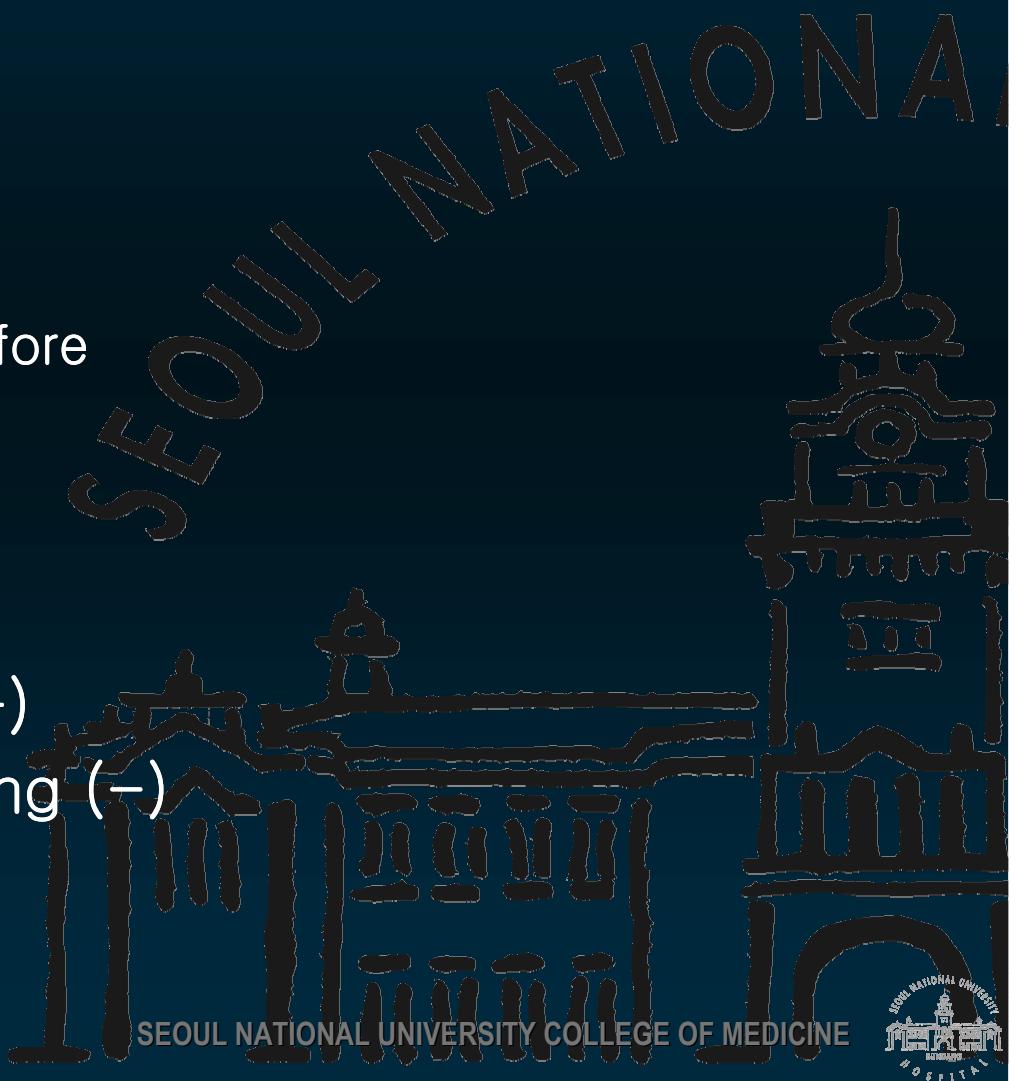
Case 1. 김○영

- 61/남자
- 4개월 전부터 500m 쯤 걸으면 가슴에 주어짜는듯한 통증이 생긴다.



Case 1. History

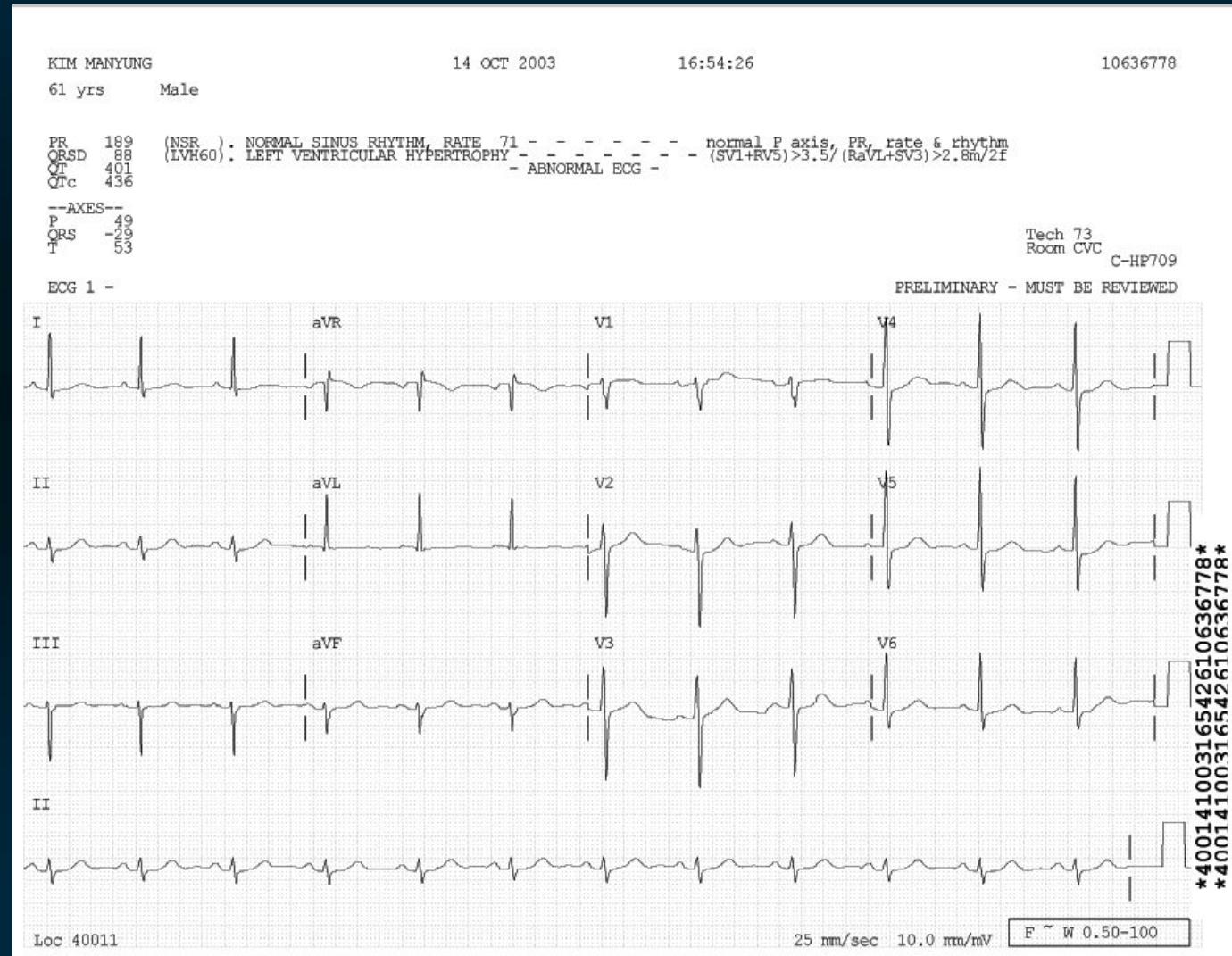
- Male 61 y.o.
- CC: Chest pain
onset: 4 months before
- PI:
 - CCS II angina 4 month before
 - Squeezing nature
 - Duration: 5-10 min
 - Relieved by rest
 - No associating symptom
- PMHx: DM/Tb/HT (-/-/-)
- SHx: smoking (+), drinking (-)
- S/R: N-C



Case 1. P/E & Lab

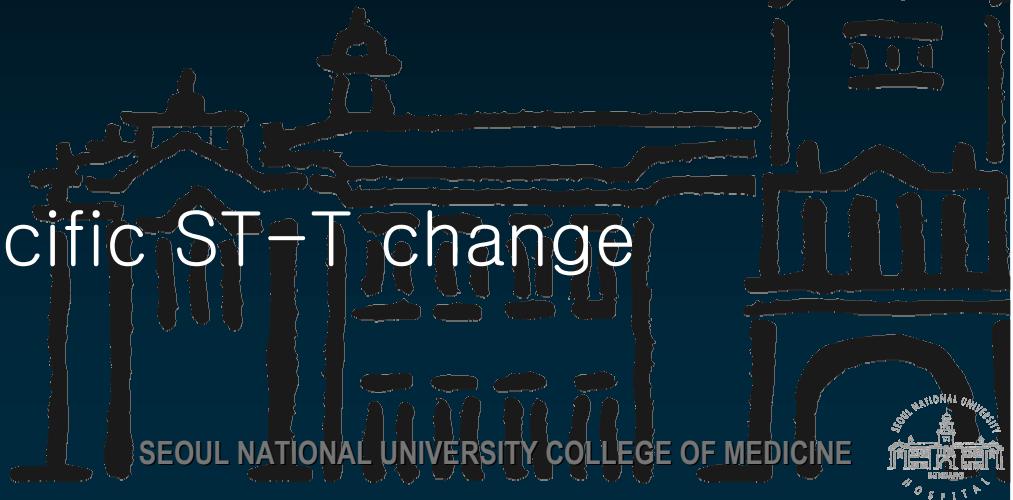
- P/E:
 - BP 150/90mmHg
 - PR 70/min
 - not anemic conjunctiva
 - clear breathing sound, crackle(-)
wheezing(-)
 - regular heart beats without murmur
- Lipid profile:
total cholesterol: 180 TG : 183 HDL chol :
48 LDL cholesterol: 95 mg/dl

Case 1. baseline ECG

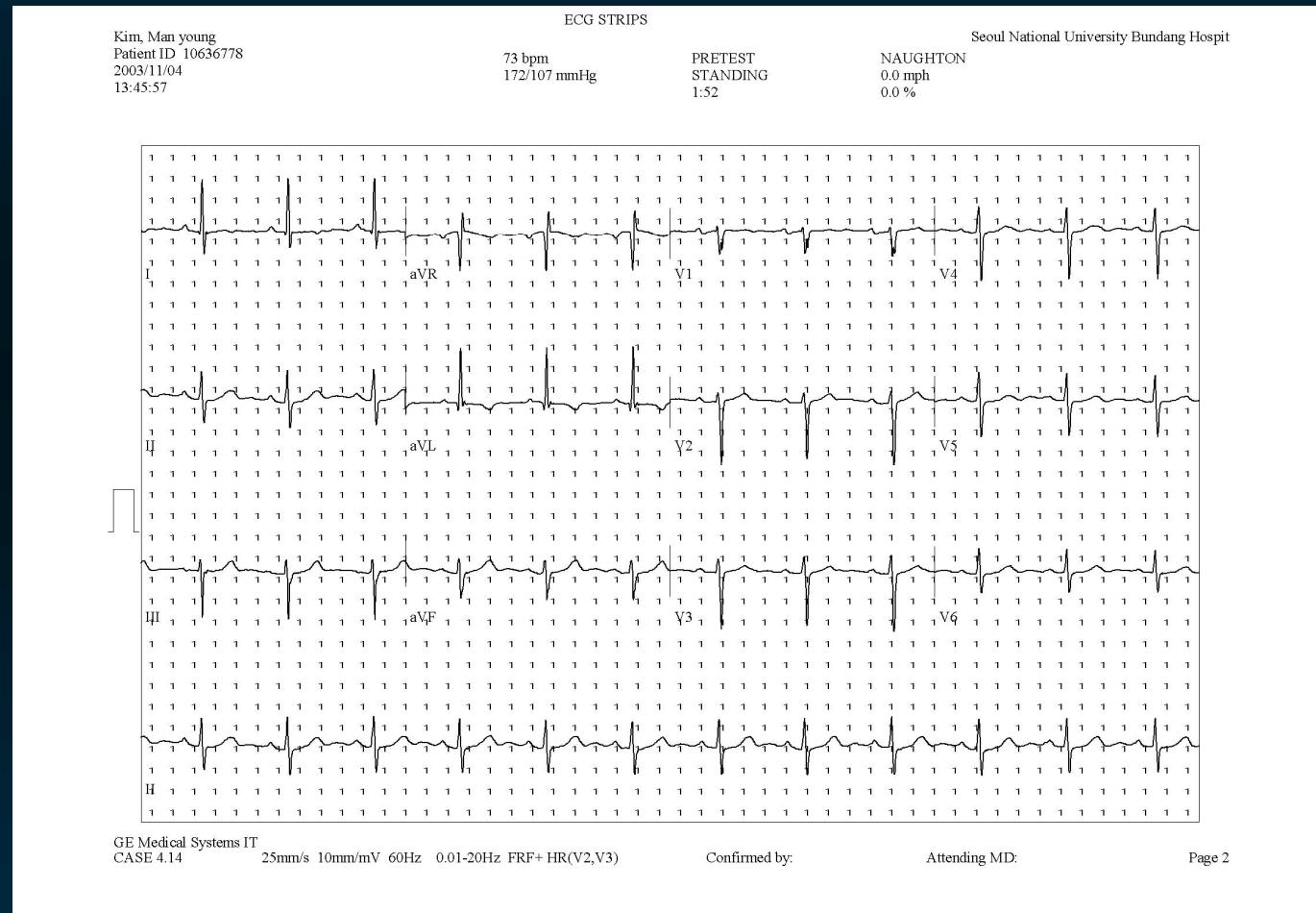


Resting ECG in angina pectoris

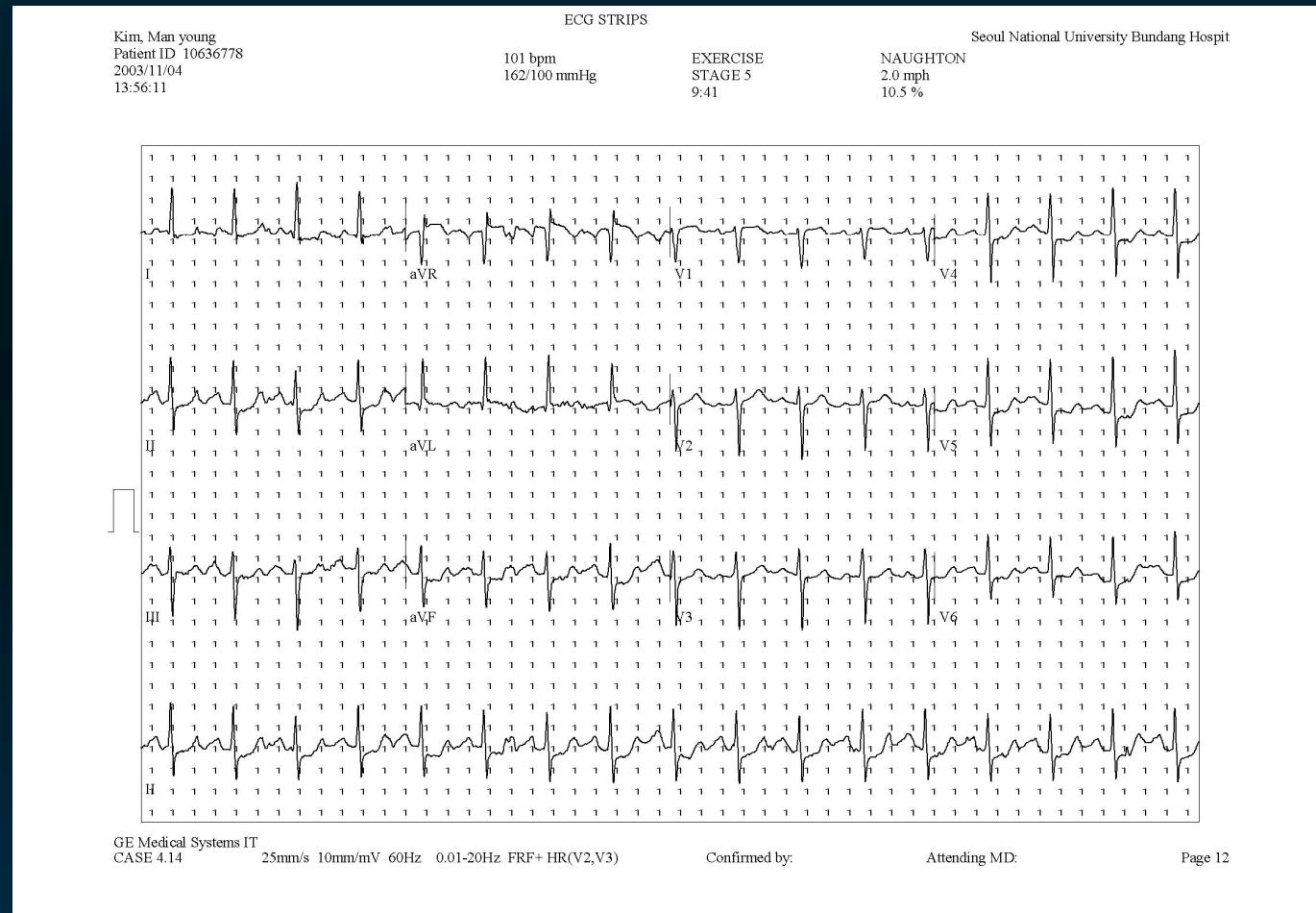
- Resting ECG in patients with chronic stable angina
 - $\frac{1}{2}$: normal
 - nonspecific ST-T change
 - with or without Q waves
- Interval ECG
 - Q wave or nonspecific ST-T change



Case 1. TMT baseline



Case 1. TMT max. exercise



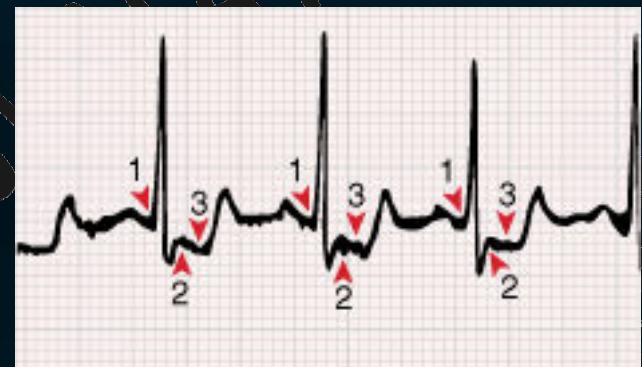
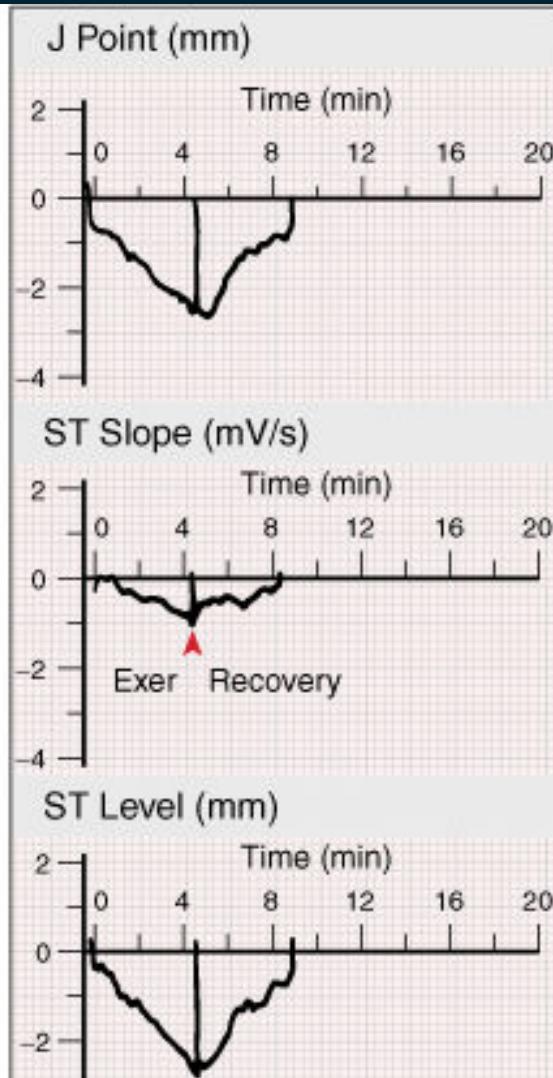
Evaluation for chest pain

- Symptom
- Physical examination
 - BP: hypo-, normo-, hypertension
 - rate: brady-, normo-, tachycardia
 - Severe ischemia: S3, MR murmur, rales
 - Findings from underlying diseases
- Laboratory evaluation
 - Routine Lab.
 - Stress test

TMT protocols

Functional Class	Clinical Status	O ₂ Cost ml/kg/min	METs	Bicycle Ergometer 1 watt = 6 kpds For 70 kg body weight	Treadmill Protocols																			
					Bruce		Cornell		Balke-Ware		ACIP		mACIP		Naughton		Weber							
Normal and I	Healthy dependent on age, activity Sedentary healthy	56.0 52.5 49.0 45.5 42.0 38.5 35.0 31.5 28.0 24.5	16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7	KPDS 1500 1350 1200 1050 900 750 600	3-min stages MPH %GR 5.5 20		2-min stages MPH %GR 5.0 18		% grad at 3.3 mph 1-min stages MPH %GR		2-min stages First 2 stages 1 min		2-min stages %GR MPH		2-min stages %GR MPH									
					5.0 18		5.0 18		26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		3.4 24		3.4 24		32.5 30 27.5 25 22.5 20 17.5 15 12 10 17.5 14 15 12 10 12.5 10 8 7.5 10.5 5 4 2 2.5 2 7 3.5 0 0		3.4 24		3.4 24					
					4.2 16		4.2 16		3.4 14		3.1 24		3.1 24		24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	
					3.8 15		3.8 15		3.0 13		3.1 24		3.1 24		24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1			
					3.4 14		3.4 14		3.0 13		3.0 14		3.0 14		24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1			
					2.5 12		2.5 12		2.5 12		2.5 12		2.5 12		24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1			
					2.1 11		2.1 11		2.1 11		2.1 11		2.1 11		24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1			
					1.7 10		1.7 10		1.7 10		1.7 10		1.7 10		1.7 10		1.7 10		1.7 10					
					450		450		450		450		450		450		450		450					
II	Sedentary Limiting	17.5 14.0 10.5 7.0	5 4 3 2	450 300 150	1.7 10		1.7 10		1.7 10		1.7 10		1.7 10		1.7 10		1.7 10		1.7 10					
					1.7 5		1.7 5		1.7 5		1.7 5		1.7 5		1.7 5		1.7 5		1.7 5					
					1.7 0		1.7 0		1.7 0		1.7 0		1.7 0		1.7 0		1.7 0		1.7 0					
III	Symptom limited	3.5 3.0 2.5 2.0	1 0		1.7 10		1.7 10		1.7 10		1.7 10		1.7 10		1.7 10		1.7 10		1.7 10					
					1.7 0		1.7 0		1.7 0		1.7 0		1.7 0		1.7 0		1.7 0		1.7 0					
IV					1.7 0		1.7 0		1.7 0		1.7 0		1.7 0		1.7 0		1.7 0		1.7 0					

Interpretation of TMT



1 PQ junction

2 J point

3 ST 80msec

Duke treadmill score

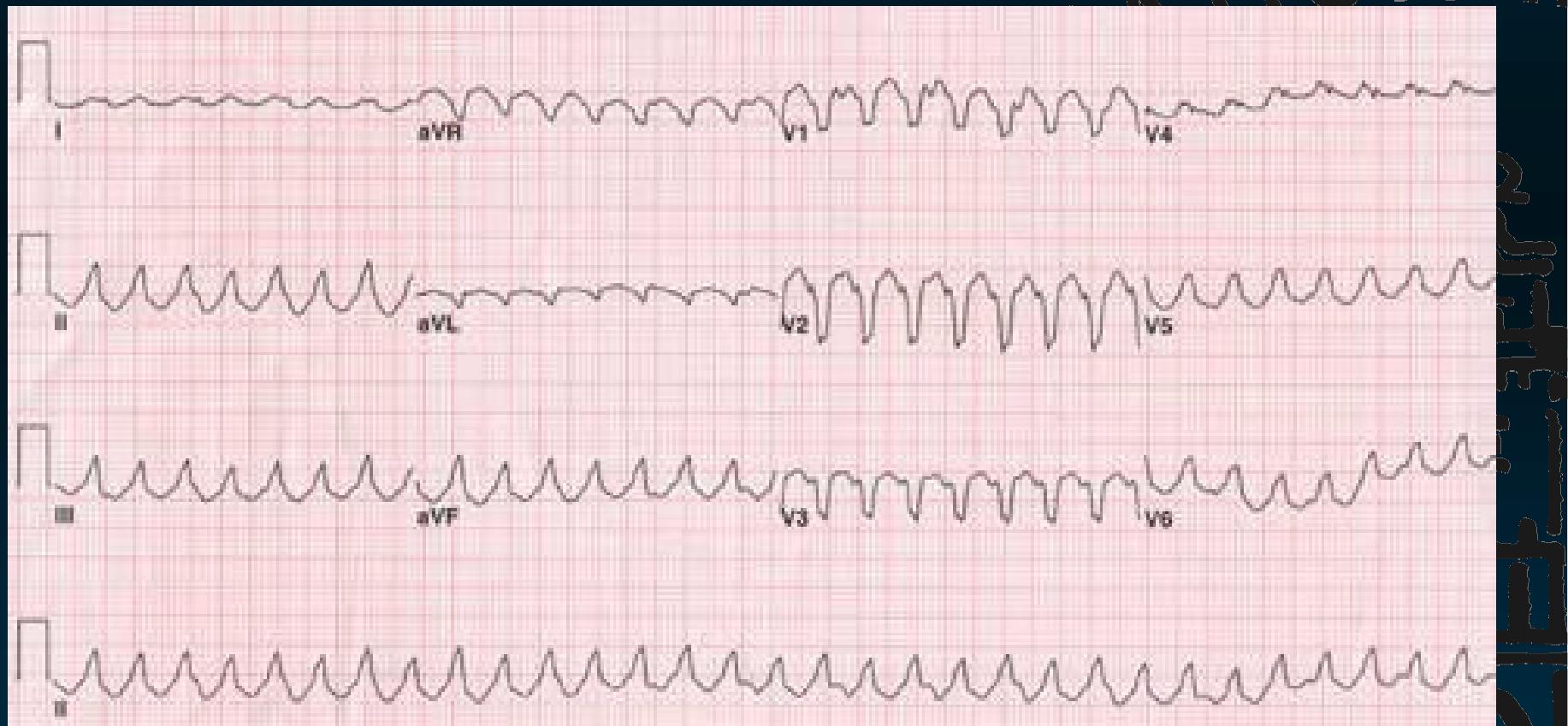
- Duke treadmill scores
= exercise time (min) – 5 × ST segment deviation (mm) – 4 × angina index (“0” no angina, “1” occurrence of angina, “2” angina stopping test)
 - Survival according to risk group
- | Risk group (score) | 4 year survival | annual mortality(%) |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Low ($\geq +5$) | 0.99 | 0.25 |
| Moderate (-10 to +4) | 0.95 | 1.25 |
| High (<-10) | 0.79 | 5.0 |

High risk group in exercise test

- Duration of symptom-limiting exercise: <6METS
- Failure to increase systolic BP 120 mmHg or sustained decrease 10mmHg or below rest level during exercise
- ST depression 2mm(downsloping) at <6METS, involving 5 leads, persisting 5 min into recovery
- Exercise induced ST elevation (except aVR)
- Angina during exercise(reason for stop the test)
- Sustained(>30sec) or symptomatic VT

VT during TMT

- High risk positive TMT



Contraindication of TMT

- AMI (within 2 days)
- Unstable angina with high risk feature (resting pain)
- Decompensated heart failure
- Uncontrolled arrhythmia with symptoms or hemodynamic compromise
- Advanced AV block
- Severe symptomatic aortic stenosis
- Severe obstructive HCMP
- Acute myocarditis
- Uncontrolled hypertension
- Acute systemic illness: pulmonary embolism, aortic dissection



Indication for terminating TMT

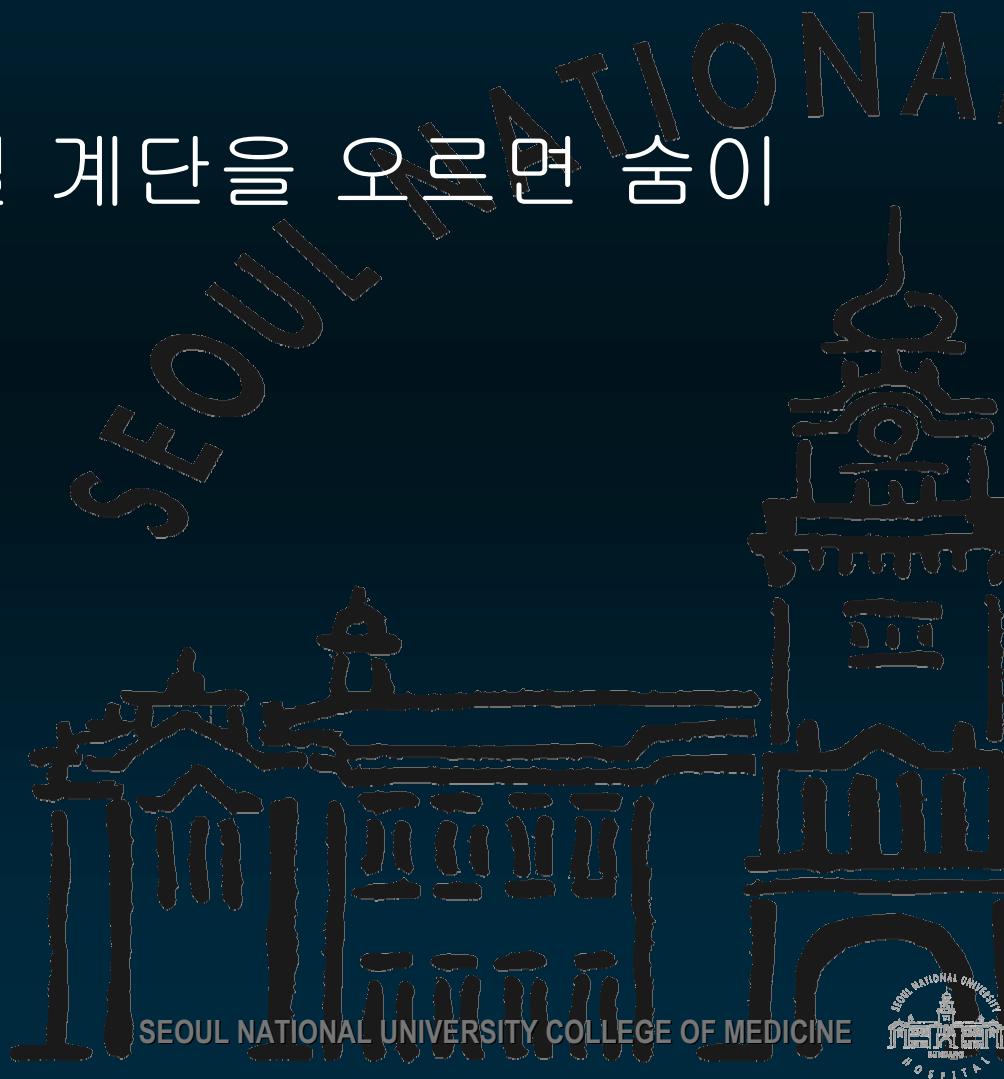
- Drop in SBP of > 10mmHg from baseline BP despite an increase in workload, when accompanied by other evidence of ischemia
- Moderate to severe angina (Grade 3/4)
- Increasing nervous system Sx (ataxia, dizziness or near-syncope)
- Signs of poor perfusion (cyanosis or pallor)
- Technical difficulties in monitoring EKG or SBP
- Subject's desire to stop
- Sustained VT
- ST elevation(1mm 이상) in noninfarct leads without diagnostic Q waves (other than V1 or aVR)

허혈성심질환에서 TMT의 역할

- 진단 목적
 - 관동맥질환의 가능성이 있는 환자에서 정상 심전도 소견을 보일 때
- 중증도 평가
 - 확실한 임상적 진단을 가진 환자에서 중증도의 평가 : 약물 치료 혹은 관동맥조영술 및 관동맥 재개통술
- 치료 효과 평가
 - 치료 후 효과 판정
 - 경과 관찰 중 질환의 진행 평가

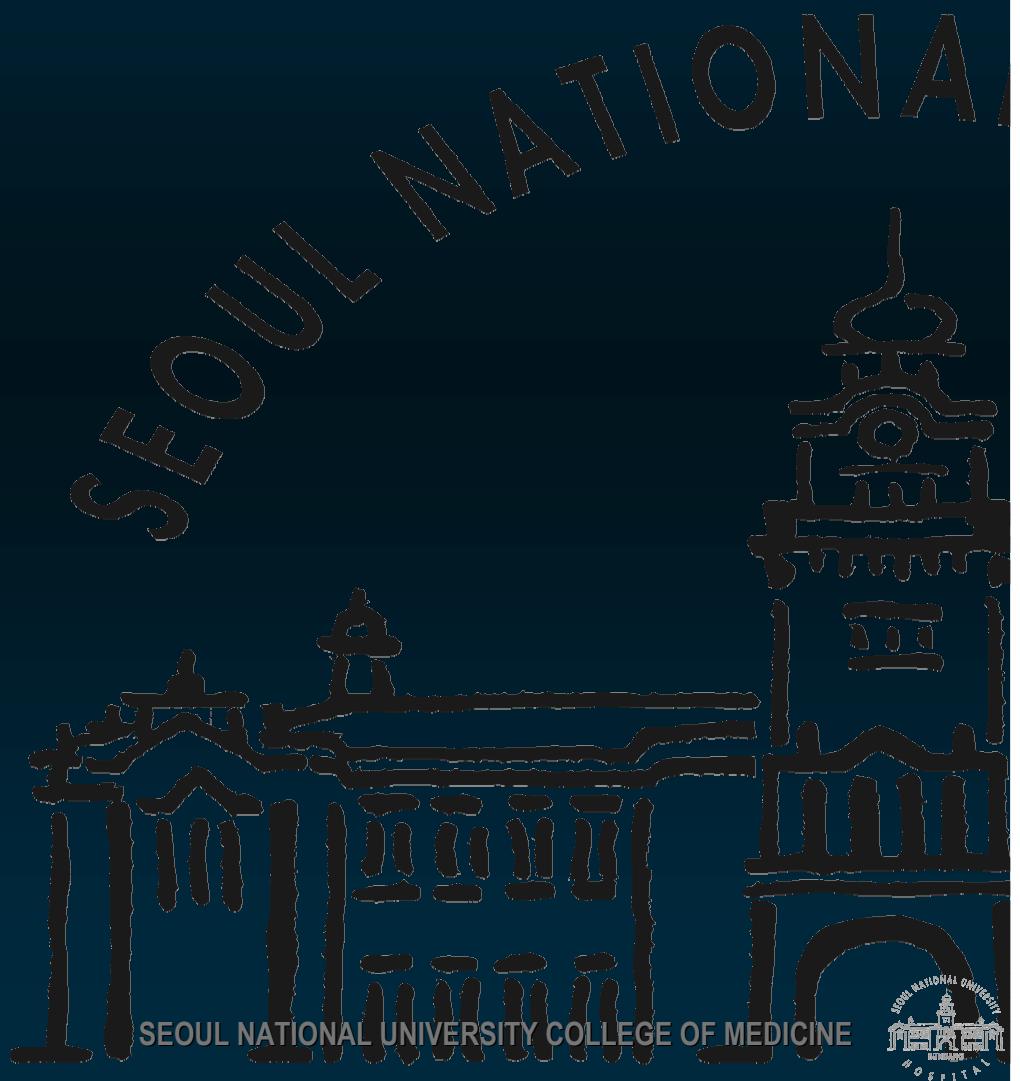
Case 2. 송0성

- 69세 남자
- 반년 전부터 지하철 계단을 오르면 숨이 차서 힘들다.

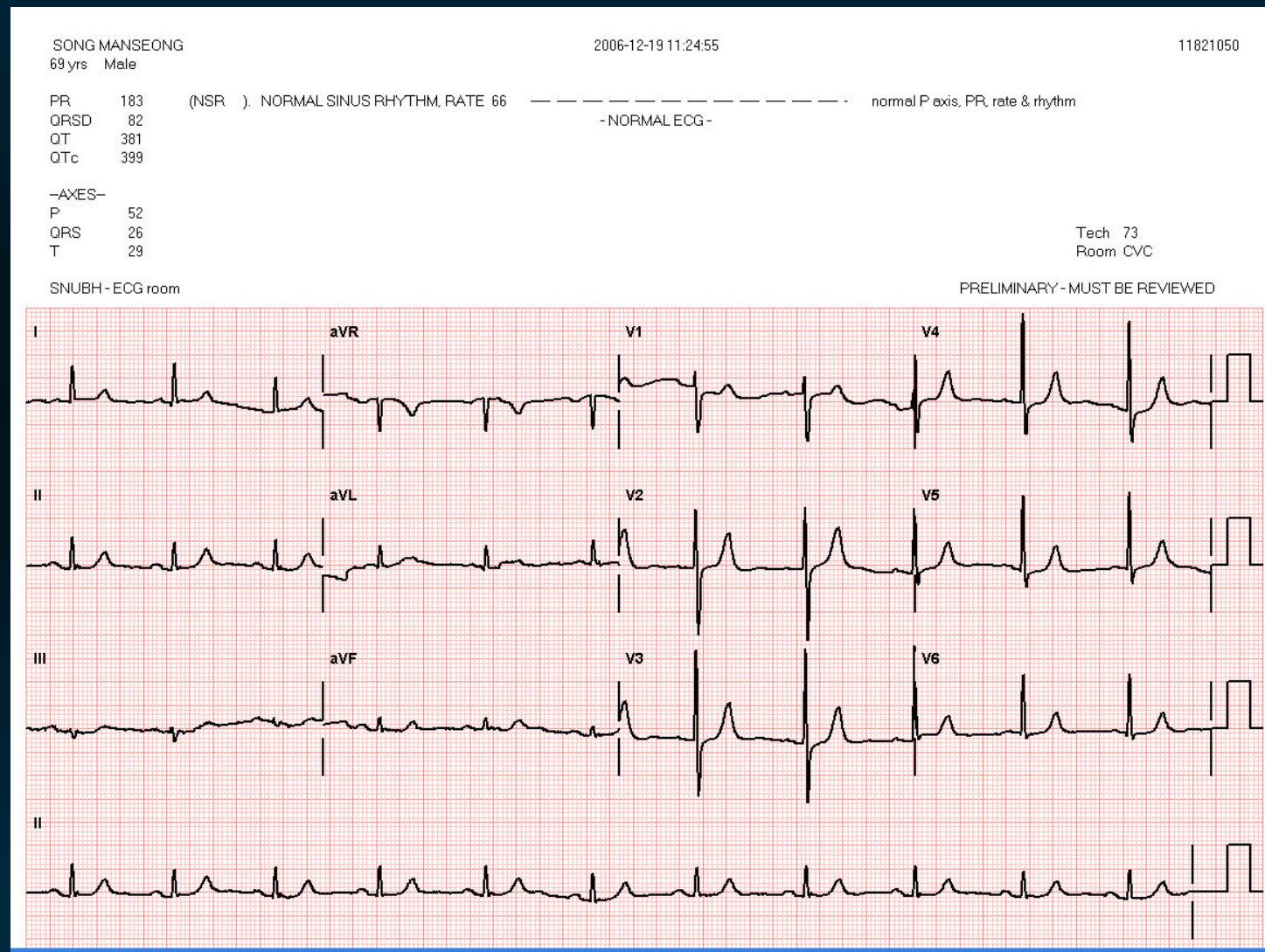


Case 2.

- Normal finding
 - P/E & lab test
- Risk factor
 - Age & sex



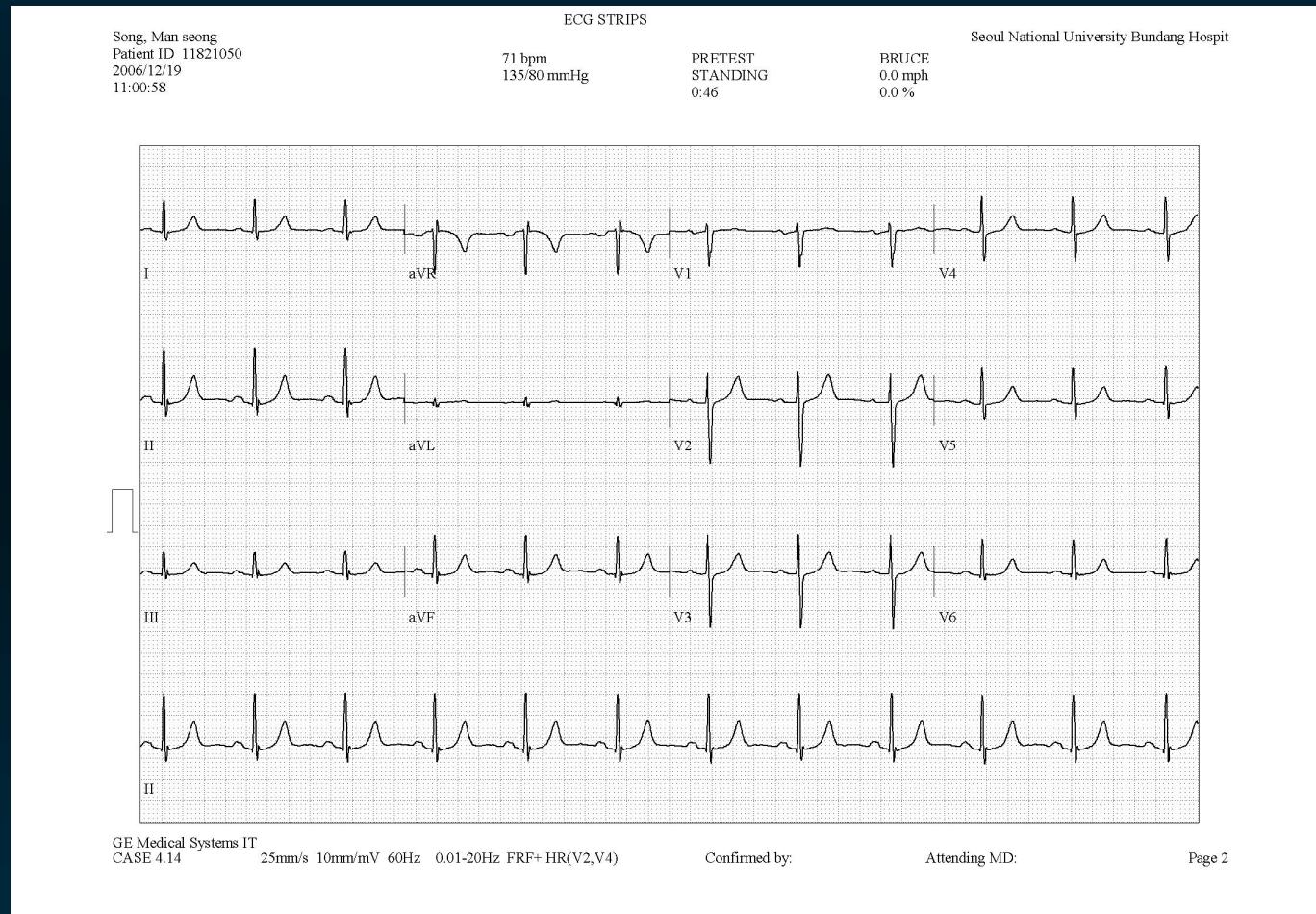
Case 2. ECG



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Case 2. TMT baseline

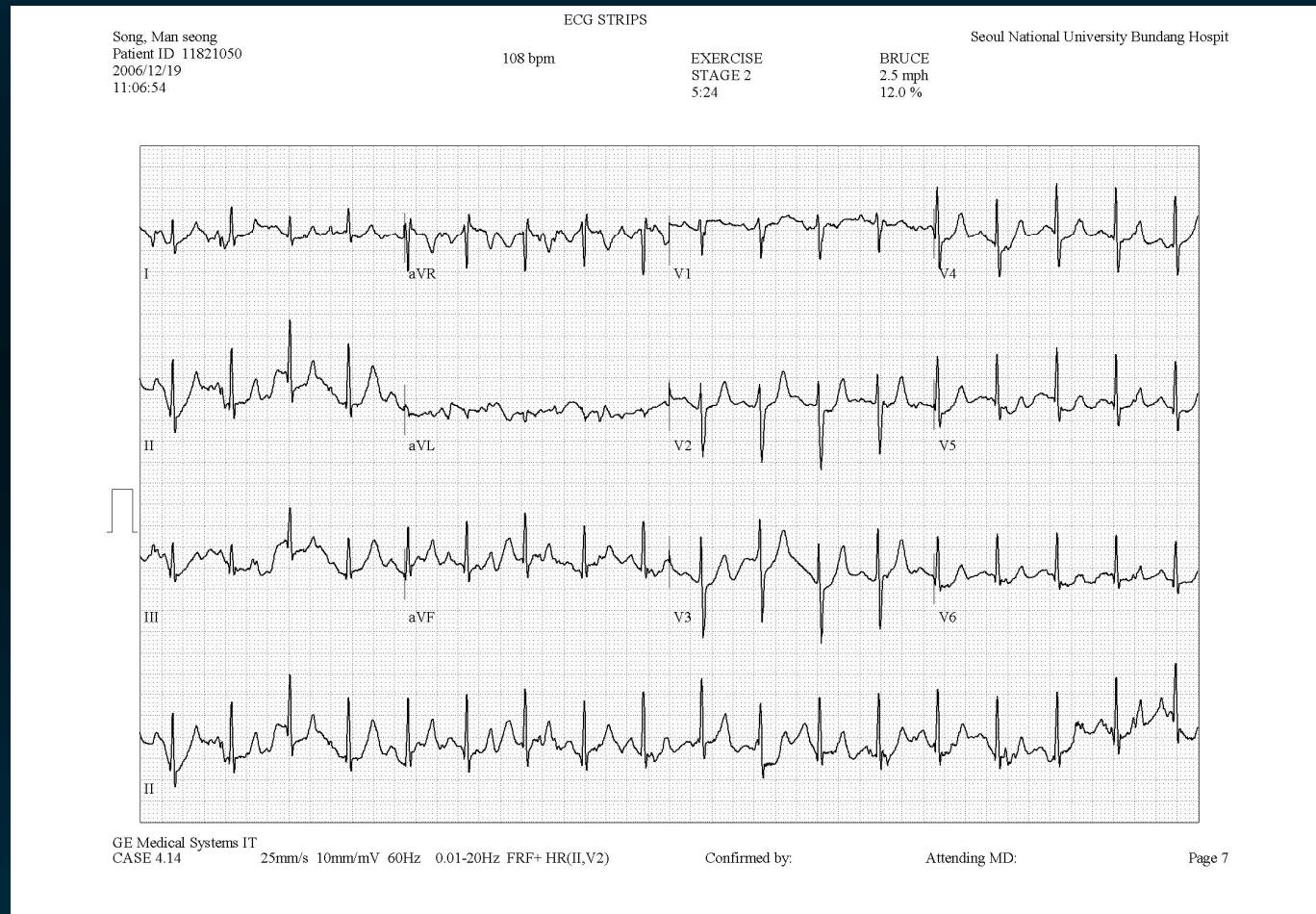


Case 2. TMT max. exercise

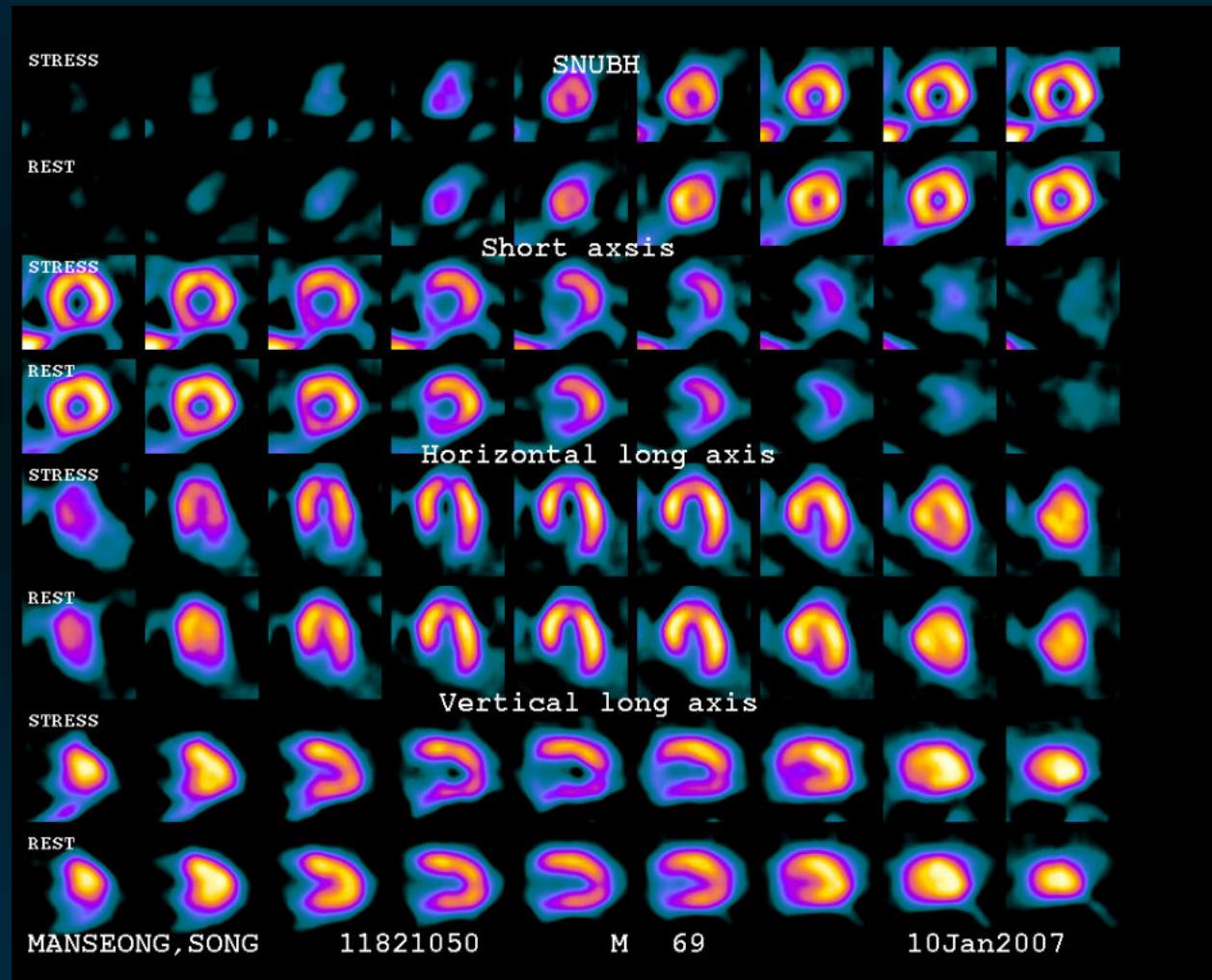
- 다리가 아파서 중단



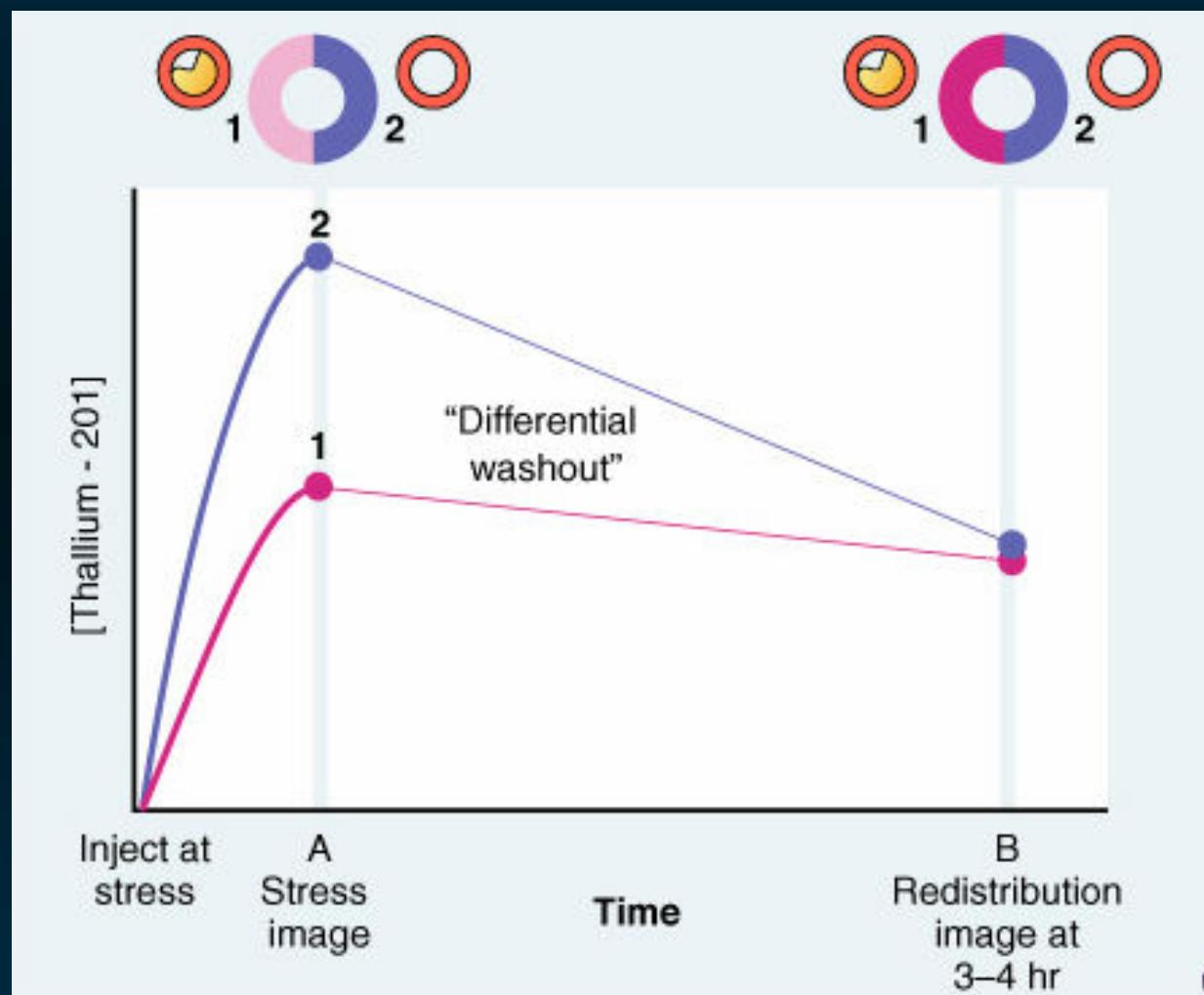
Case 2. TMT max exercise



Case 2. myocardial SPECT



Nuclear myocardial perfusion scan



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Stress myocardial perfusion imaging

- 정상 심전도를 보이며 협심증이 의심되는 환자에서 진단목적으로는 운동이 가능하다면 운동부하심전도 시행 (cost-benefit)
- TMT 보다는 진단률이 높다
- 안정시 심전도에 이상이 있을 경우
- 허혈 부위를 직접 알 수 있다(전벽, 하벽, 측벽, 후벽 등)
- 운동이 불가능한 환자에서 약물 부하 영상 촬영: ASO, lung ds, arthritis, stroke etc.

Accuracy of stress test

Modality

TMT

Exercise SPECT

Adenosine SPECT

Exercise EchoCG

Dobutamine EchoCG

Sensitivity(%)

68

88

90

85

81

Specificity(%)

77

72

82

81

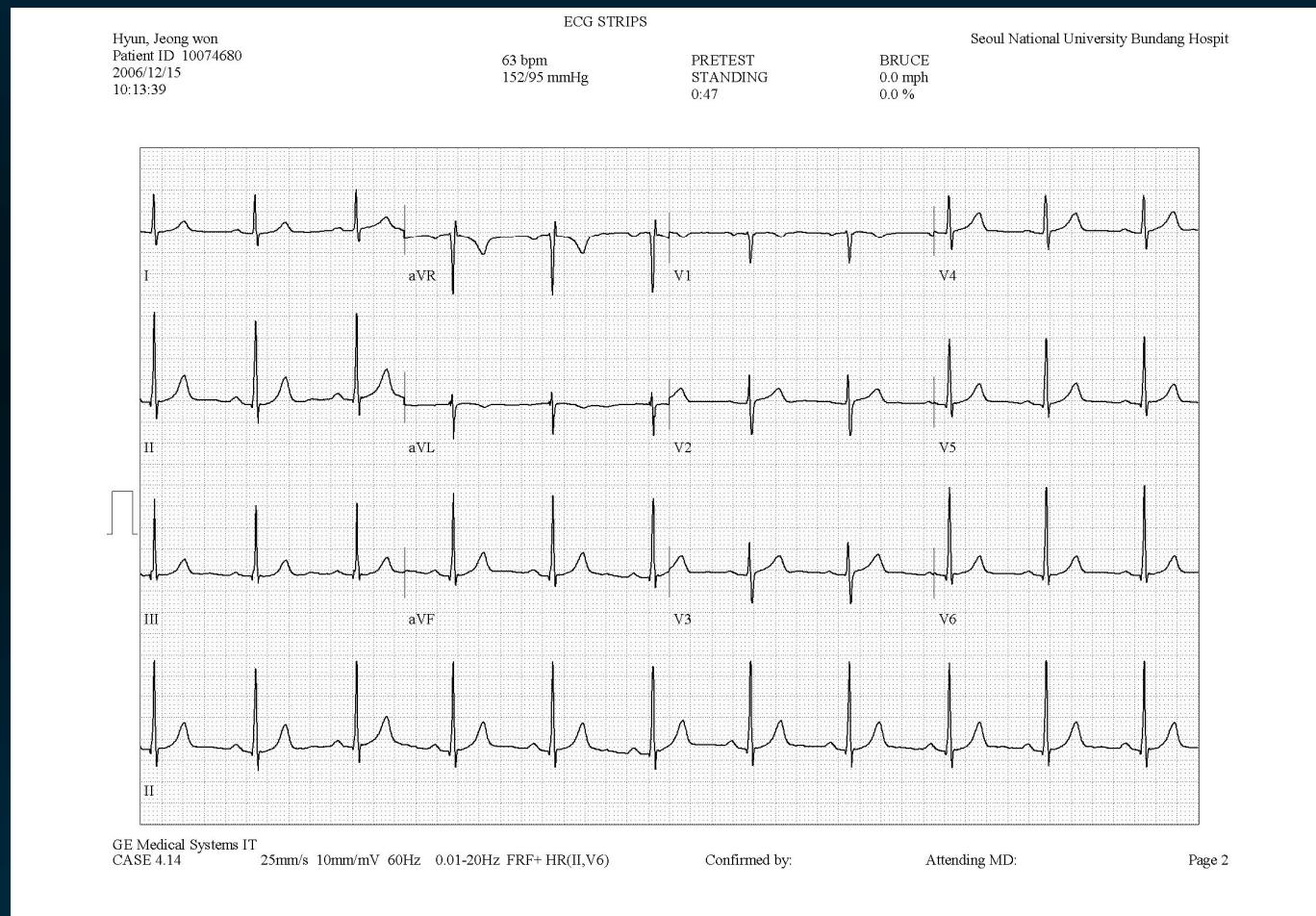
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Case 3. 현O원

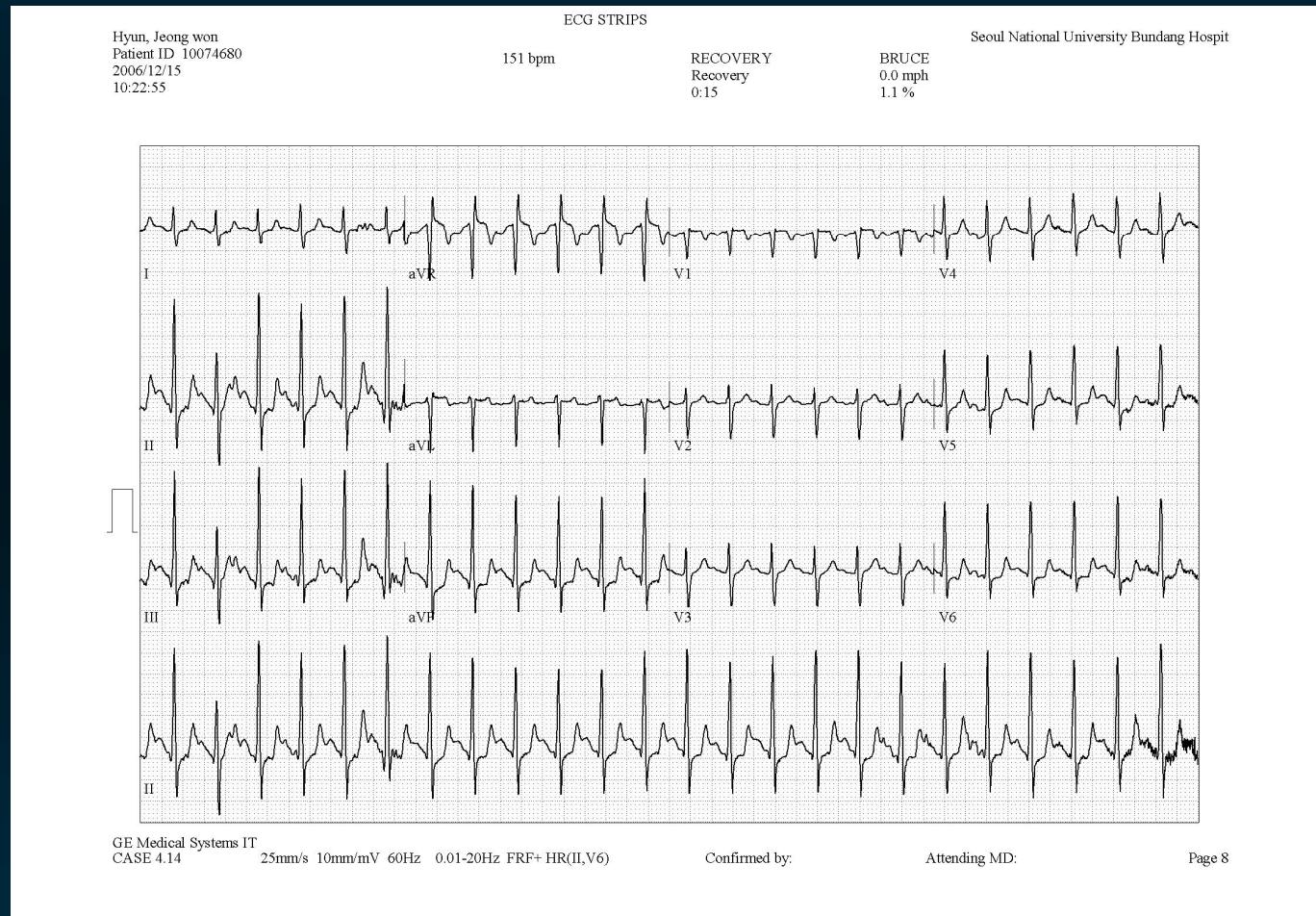
- 61/남
- Known HT dyslipidemia smoker
- Atypical chest pain
 - 운동은 거의 안하고 안정시에 수십 초간 가슴이 답답하다



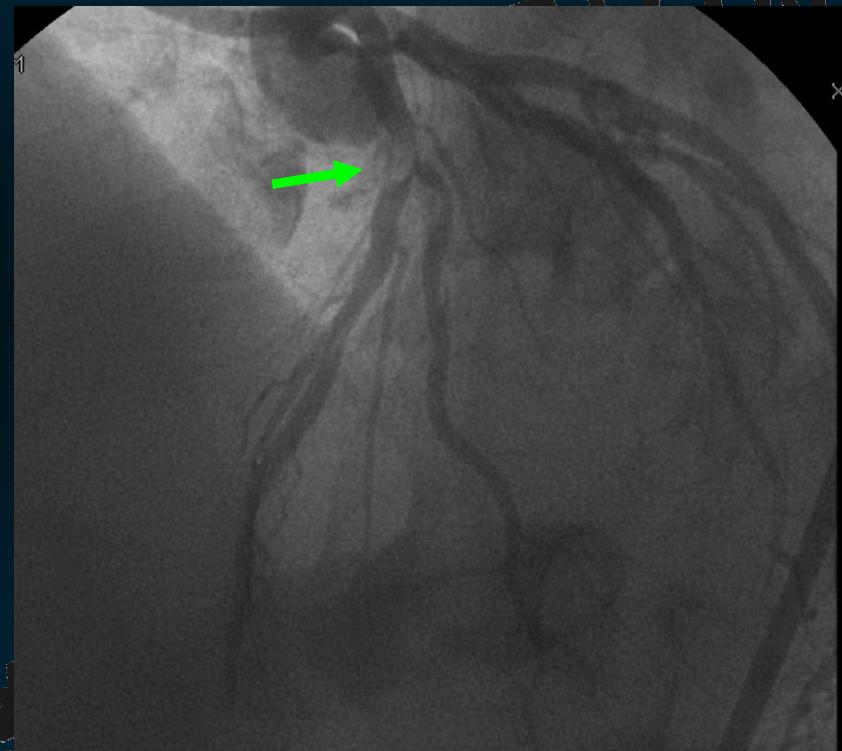
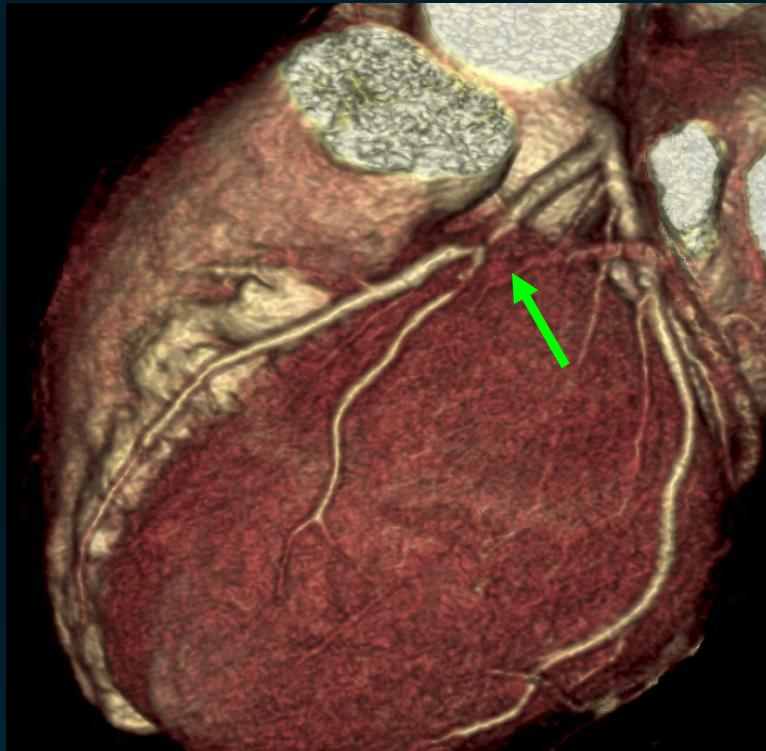
Case 3. TMT baseline



Case 3. TMT max. exercise



Multidetector CT(MDCT)



MDCT: Tight discrete stenosis (90%) at proximal LAD
and os area of 1st diagonal branch

Potential application of MDCT

- **Atypical, symptomatic, chest pain**
- **Chest pain with equivocal stress test
(Suspected stable angina)**
- **Acute coronary syndrome (Acute chest pain)**
- **Preprocedural evaluation of chronic total occlusion**
- **Preoperative evaluation of coronary artery bypass graft**
- **Evaluation of stent patency**
- **Normal variation and congenital anomaly**
- **Asymptomatic patient for screening**

MDCT in Atypical Chest Pain

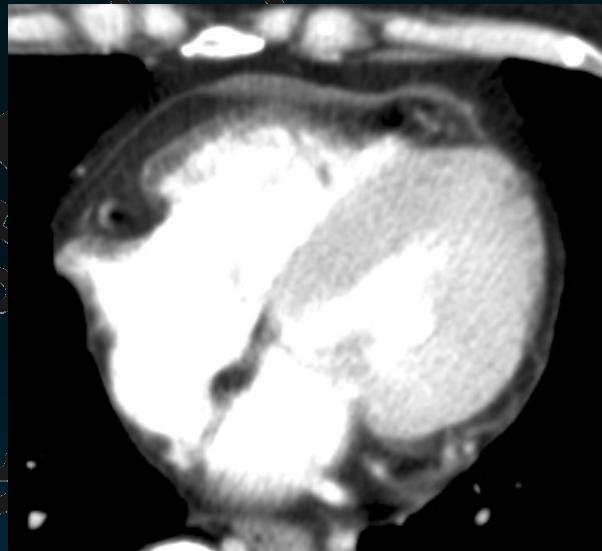
- 실제 현재 심장 MDCT가 임상에서 가장 많이 사용되는 적응증은 95%이상의 높은 음성 예측도 (**negative predictive value**)를 이용하여 경도 또는 중등도의 관상동맥질환의 위험성을 가지고 있는 비전형적 흉통 환자에서 일차적으로 관상동맥질환을 배제하기 위하여 사용될 수 있다 .
- 특히 흉통의 원인으로 심근증 (**Cardiomyopathy**)에서 기인하는 경우에도 심근 형태 및 기능을 평가함으로써 진단이 가능하다 .
- 또한 CT검사는 심장뿐만 아니라 폐, 종격동, 흉벽 등 심장 이외에서 기인하는 흉통을 진단하는데 유용하므로 한번의 검사로 많은 정보를 얻을 수 있다 .

MDCT in Atypical Chest Pain

Continuous chest pain with radiating to the back

TMT and Holter: Normal, EchoCG: Normal

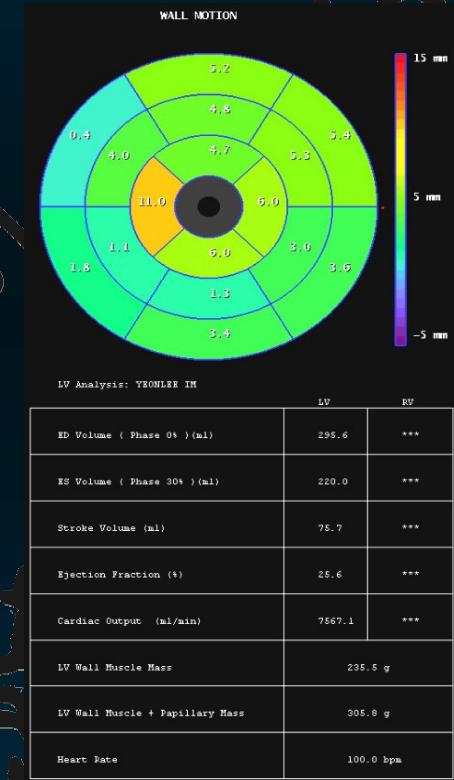
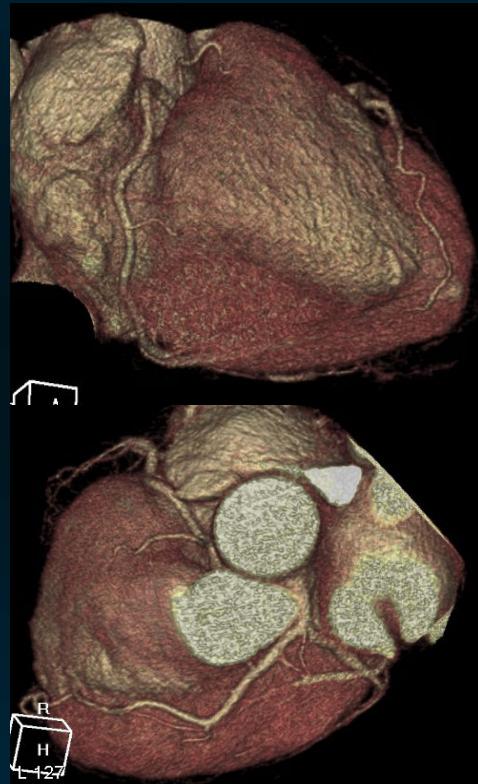
SPECT: Fixed defect at anterior wall (R/O Breast attenuation)



*MDCT: Normal coronary CT angiography
Pericarditis*

MDCT in Atypical Chest Pain

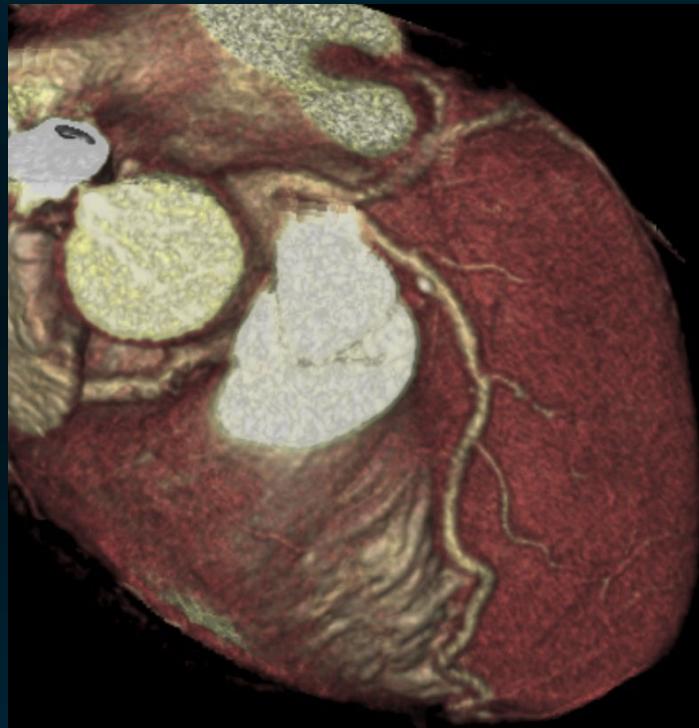
M/37, Atypical chest pain



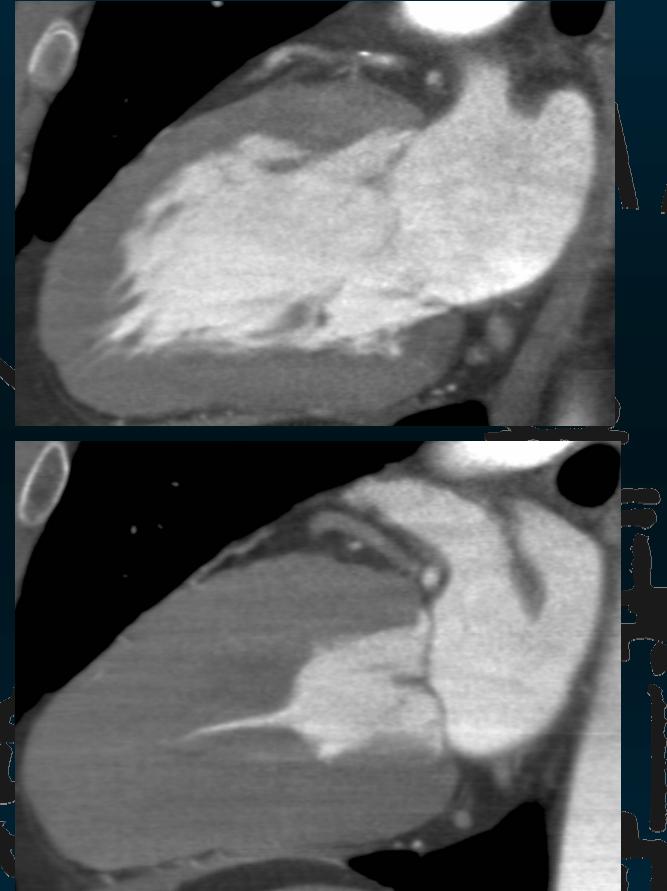
MDCT: Normal coronary CT angiography
Dilated Cardiomyopathy (EF= 25.6%)

MDCT in Atypical Chest Pain

M/43, C.C: *Atypical chest pain*



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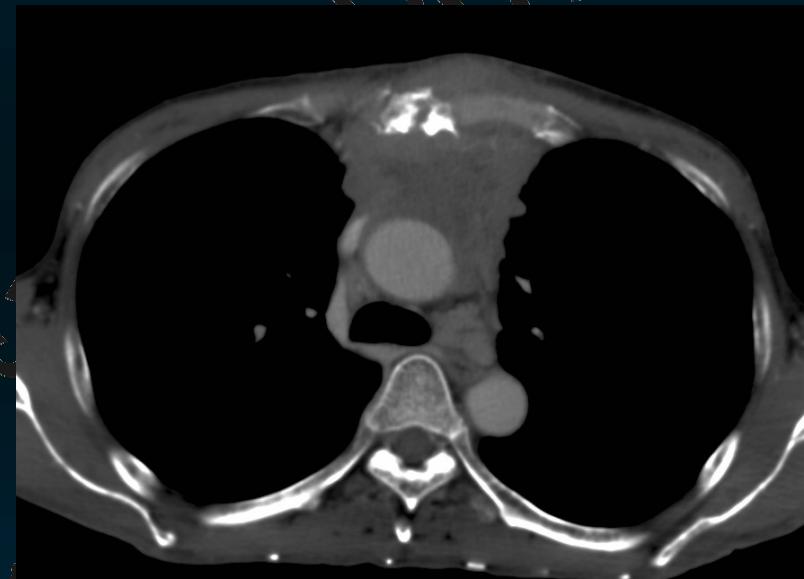
MDCT: Mild discrete stenosis at proximal LAD
Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy, Apical type

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MDCT in Atypical Chest Pain

*F/51, C.C: continuous chest pain
(onset: 1 year ago)*



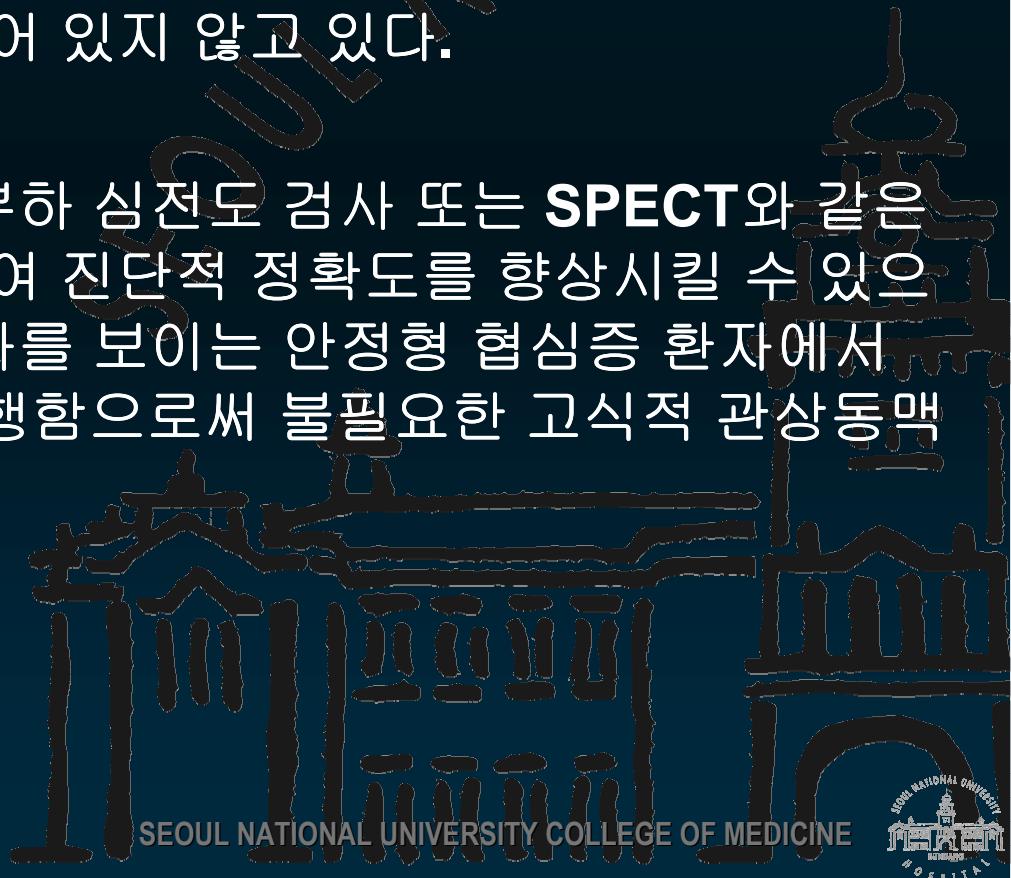
*MDCT: Normal coronary CT angiography
Thymic carcinoma at anterior mediastinum*

Potential Clinical Application

- Atypical, symptomatic, chest pain
- Chest pain with equivocal stress test
(Suspected stable angina)
- Acute coronary syndrome (Acute chest pain)
- Preprocedural evaluation of chronic total occlusion
- Preoperative evaluation of coronary artery bypass graft
- Evaluation of stent patency
- Normal variation and congenital anomaly
- Asymptomatic patient for screening

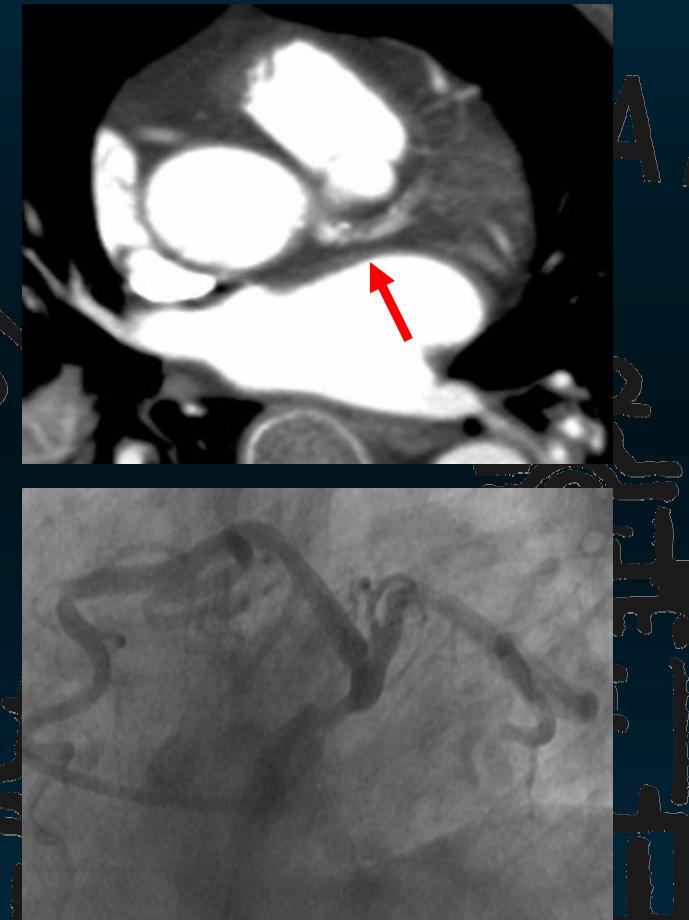
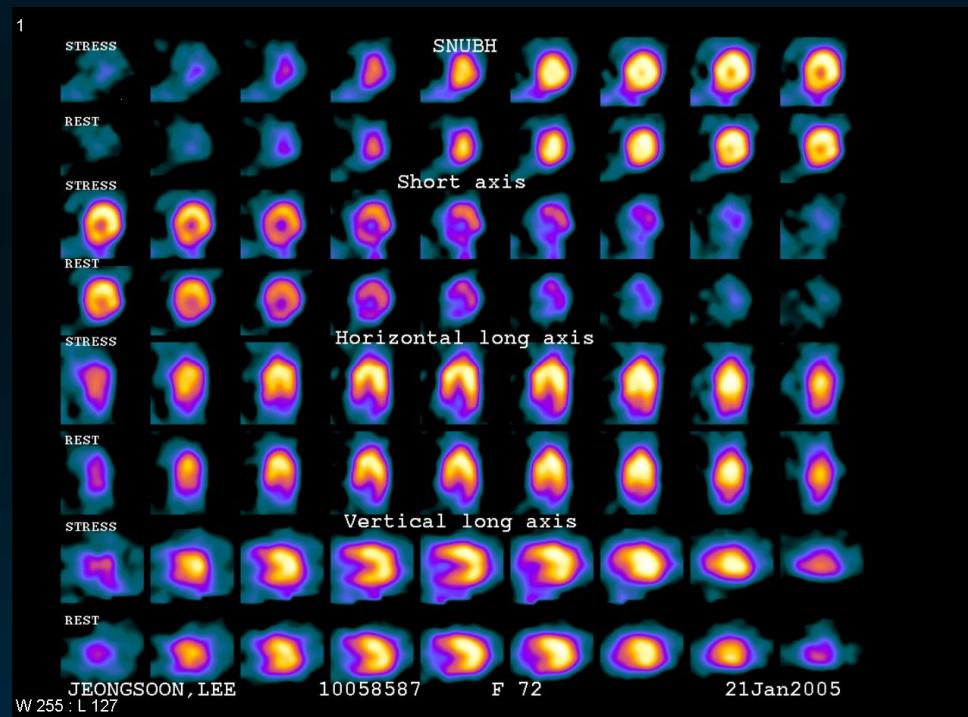
MDCT in Equivocal Stress Test

- 심장 MDCT는 비교적 낮은 양성 예측율 (**positive predictive value**)로 인하여 안정형 협심증 환자 (**stable angina**)에서 관상동맥 질환의 가능성이 높은 환자의 경우, 아직까지는 일차적 또는 독자적인 검사기법으로 확립되어 있지 않고 있다.
- 하지만 민감도가 낮은 운동 부하 심전도 검사 또는 **SPECT**와 같은 부하검사와 병행하여 시행하여 진단적 정확도를 향상시킬 수 있으며, 부하검사에서 애매한 결과를 보이는 안정형 협심증 환자에서 심장 MDCT를 2차적으로 시행함으로써 불필요한 고식적 관상동맥 조영술을 감소시킬 수 있다.



MDCT in Negative SPECT

F/72, Dyspnea (onset: 2 month),
EchoCG: Normal, SPECT: Normal

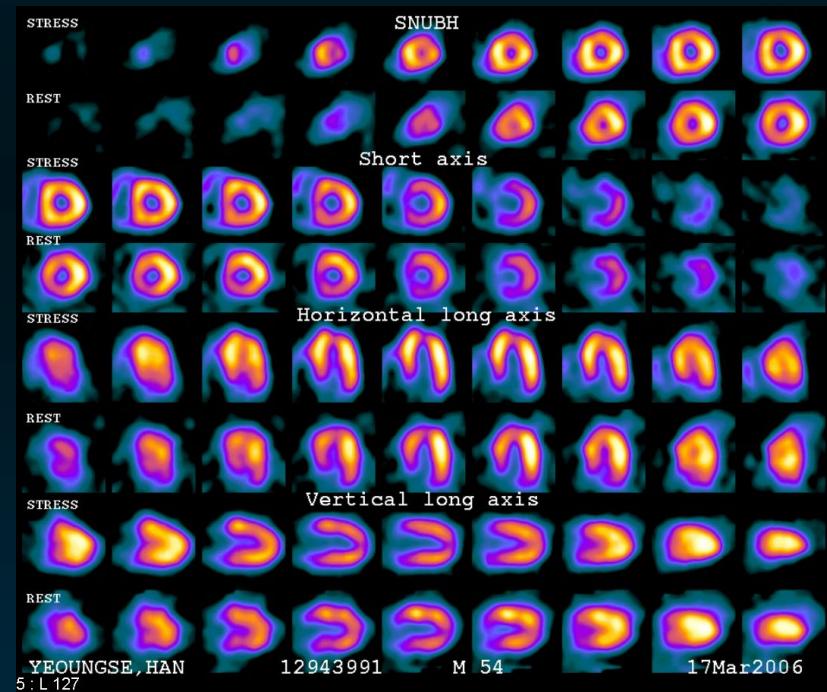


MDCT: Severe discrete stenosis (80%) at left main

MDCT in Negative TMT and SPECT

DOE: FC II

TMT: Normal ,SPECT: No perfusion defect



MDCT: Severe discrete stenosis (75%) at proximal LAD

Potential Clinical Application

- Atypical, symptomatic, chest pain
- Chest pain with equivocal stress test
(Suspected stable angina)
- **Acute coronary syndrome (Acute chest pain)**
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MDCT in Acute Coronary Syndrome

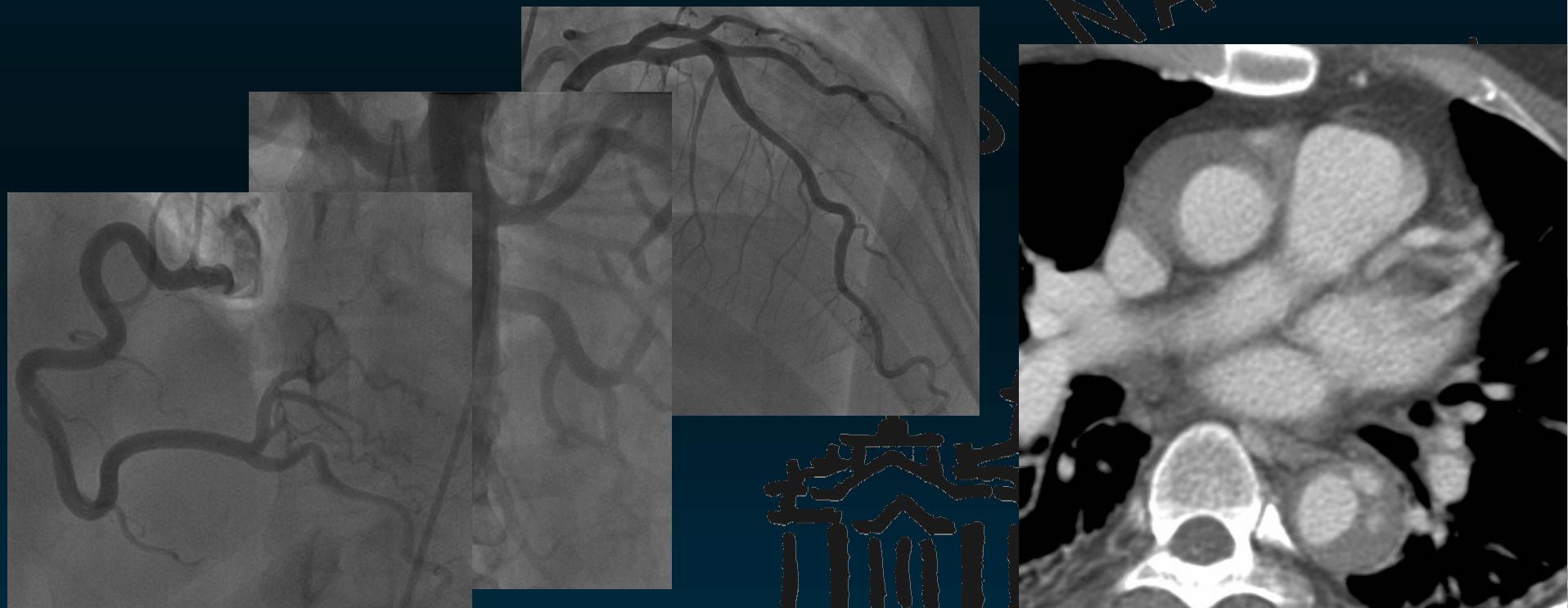
- 64절편 MDCT의 도입으로 ECG-gated chest CT 검사가 가능하게 됨에 따라 급성 흉통의 3대 중요한 원인인 대동맥 박리 (aortic dissection), 폐색전증 (pulmonary thromboembolism) 및 급성 관동맥 증후군 (acute coronary syndrome)을 한번에 평가 (“Triple rule-out”) 할 수 있게 되었다.
- 특히 원인이 명확하지 않은 급성 흉통을 주소로 내원한 환자를 빠른 시간 내에 진단, 분류함으로써 정확하고 효율적인 치료에 도움이 되며 가능하게 하며, 환자의 불필요한 입원 및 비용 절감이 가능하다.

SA Jang et al 2007, ACC (submitted)

MDCT in Acute Coronary Syndrome

M/41, Acute chest pain

*ECG: LBBB, V1~V4 ST elevation, hyperacute T wave
R/O STEMI, Aortic dissection*



MDCT: Intramural hematoma with overt aortic dissection

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Potential Clinical Application

- Atypical, symptomatic, chest pain
- Chest pain with equivocal stress test
(Suspected stable angina)
- Acute coronary syndrome (Acute chest pain)
- Preprocedural evaluation of chronic total occlusion
- Preoperative evaluation of coronary artery bypass graft
- Evaluation of stent patency
- Normal variation and congenital anomaly
- **Asymptomatic patient for screening**

MDCT in Asymptomatic Patient

- 아직까지는 무증상을 가진 환자에서 심장 MDCT는 관상동맥 위험군 환자에서 선별검사로 추천되지는 않는다. 하지만 실제 MDCT가 설치된 많은 병원에서 cardiac MDCT가 건강검진 목적으로 이용되고 있으며, 이의 남용에 대한 우려의 목소리도 높다.
- 아직까지 이의 유용성에 대한 제대로 된 연구가 이루어 지지 않았으므로 앞으로 이에 대한 연구가 필요하나, 심장 MDCT는 특히 동맥 경화반의 분석에 있어 취약 경화반 (vulnerable plaque)이 가능하다는 장점이 있어, 급성 관동맥 증후군을 비롯하여 2차 예방의 유용한 진단 기법으로서 그 기대가 높아지고 있다.

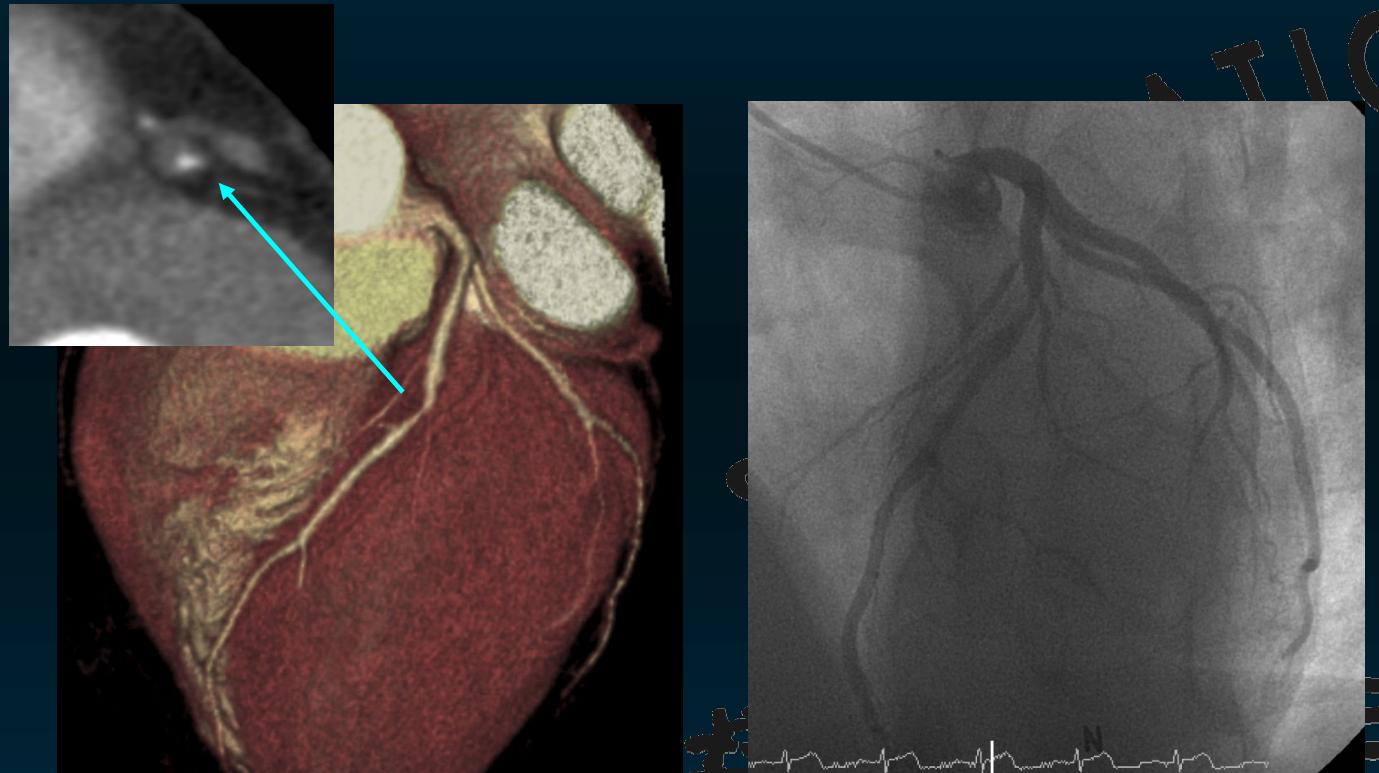
MDCT in Asymptomatic Patient

- 분당서울대학교병원 건강검진센터에서 CT 이외의 고식적인 선별 검사를 시행 받은 군($n = 1122$ 명)과 비슷한 정도의 FRS 위험도를 보였던 Coronary CTA를 시행 받은 무증상 환자군 ($n = 1129$)에 있어, CAG의 시행 및 ($n = 2$ vs.. 32, 0.2% vs. 2.8%) 및 revascularization therapy시행 ($n = 0$ vs. 13, 0% vs. 1.2%)이 CT 군에서 월등히 유의하게 높았다
- 따라서 본 연구는 무증상의 관상동맥 질환 중등도 또는 고 위험군에 있어 cardiac MDCT가 유용함 선별검사가 될 수 있음을 보여주었다.

EK Choi et al 2006, AHA (will be presented)

MDCT in Asymptomatic Patient

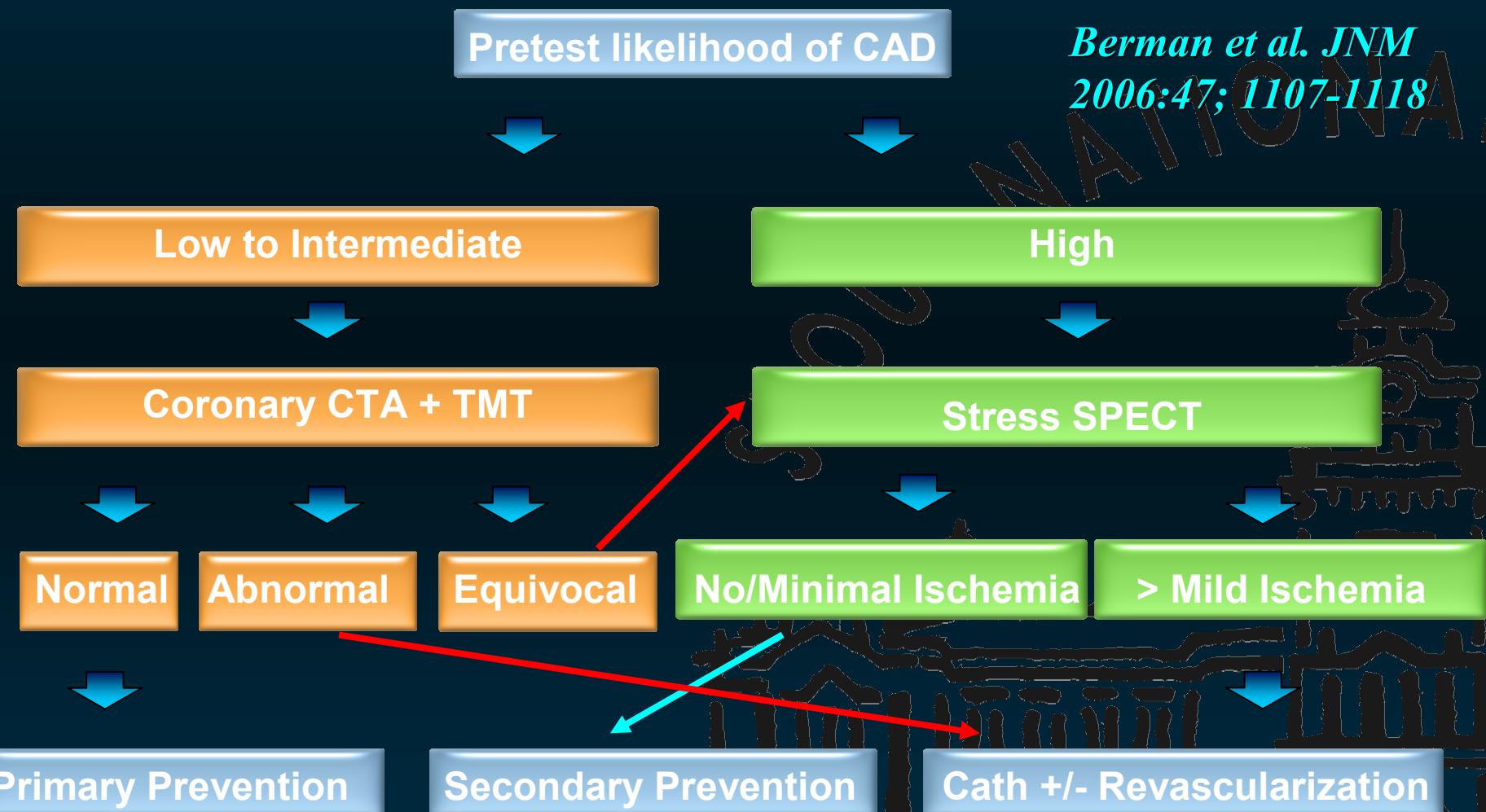
M/44, Asymptomatic Patient



Coronary CTA: Severe discrete stenosis (75%) at mid LAD due to vulnerable plaque with positive arterial remodelling

New Paradigm for the Evaluation of Symptomatic Chest Pain in the Era of Cardiac MDCT

Berman et al. JNM
2006;47; 1107-1118



MDCT for cardiac patients

- 현재 심장 MDCT의 여러 가지 문제점들을 256절편 CT와 같은 다음 세대의 CT는 기존 CT의 한계를 넘어서서 이를 모두 극복할 것으로 보여, 1~2년 이내에 관상동맥영상을 포함한 심장 검사에 새로운 전기를 마련해 줄 것으로 기대된다.
- 그러나 이에 앞서 임상적 적용을 확립하기 위해서는 심장 MDCT 검사의 장점, 단점과 한계점을 명확히 이해하고 이에 대한 많은 연구가 선행되어야 한다.
- 결론적으로 심장 MDCT는 지속적인 기술 발전과 더불어 좀더 정확한 형태적인 관찰뿐만 아니라 다양한 기능적인 검사를 상용화 시킬 것이며, 그 임상적용은 비약적으로 증가 될 것이다.